

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVII. No. 194

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BROTHERS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE HUNCHBACK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.—LADY OF LYONS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—REASON AND POLITY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GANG COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.—THE FARMHOUSE.—FATHER AND THE WILDERNESS.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, 435 Broadway.—NEW ORLEANS.—GILES & ALL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—CON. FURY.—LIVING WALL, &c., at all hours.—FLOWERS OF THE FORT.—Afternoon and evening.

BARNUM'S MINSTER, Mechanics' Hall.—472 Broadway.—SUNDAY EVENING.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway.—SONS OF DAVID, BIRMINGHAM, &c.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONS OF DAVID, BIRMINGHAM, &c.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 416 Broadway.—INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

FABIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The principal feature of this day's news, as well as being the object of the greatest anxiety, is the movements of our troops on the peninsula. General McClellan's despatches are very satisfactory as far as they go. He states that his troops have thus far taken seventy-one heavy guns, large amounts of tents, ammunition, &c. "All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following up the rebels, who have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells and springs, and near flagstaffs, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c. We have not lost many men in this manner—some four or five killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril."

In another despatch he particularizes the guns taken at Yorktown, and states that those so described do not include the cannon that were in the rebel works at Gloucester and on his left. The confidence with which he asserts that the effects of his movements will be of the greatest importance, and his previous despatches relative to the advance of his forces, give evidence of his full belief that he will be able to capture the greater part, if not the whole, of the rebel army before they can reach Richmond.

Our special correspondence from the peninsula will be found of the greatest interest. It is full and explicit, and the map which accompanies it plainly shows that the defenses around Yorktown itself were of great strength and not easily to have been taken by storm. The number of guns reported captured in these works alone is formidable, without even the consideration that they may have been so placed as to bring our advancing troops under a raking cross fire. The other batteries at Gloucester and on the left, near Warwick river, doubtless covered the works around the village. Our map sets forth that the particular defenses shown thereon were embraced within the space of three-quarters of a mile.

Later intelligence from the peninsula states that General Stoneman's cavalry force had overtaken the rear of the rebels on Sunday afternoon, and forced them to an encounter which, in more than one instance, was hand to hand. The artillery on both sides were engaged for a short time, but in the end the rebel cavalry were forced by our men to abandon their position. The want of infantry prevented our men from advancing on the enemy's works; and it being evident that it was useless to attempt further operations, the troops fell back about two hundred yards to await the arrival of infantry, which soon after arrived, but it was deemed advisable to defer further operations until the next morning. It was expected that Williamsburg would then be occupied, as the rebels were still in full retreat.

The statement of the colored man who represented himself as Jeff. Davis' coachman is very important, if true; and as it bears upon its face an appearance of straightforwardness, there is but little doubt of its veracity. It shows that all hopes of the success of the rebel cause are considered over by those most interested, and even Mrs. Davis stated that "the confederacy was about played out." The advance of the Union army is looked for with pleasure by the Richmond people, who are half-starved. Confederate money is peremptorily refused by the storekeepers, even when tendered by persons high in authority. Bank and government property has been already packed up for removal to Danville, and all confidence in the rebel leaders appears to have fled.

The Merrimack has once more made her appearance, and remained until four o'clock on the 4th instant, when she again disappeared behind Sewall's Point. It plainly appears that her object is to intimidate rather than to fight. Perhaps the evacuation of Yorktown has been the cause of her retreat, her commander not deeming it safe to keep out longer now that the fight has really begun.

An official despatch confirms the report that General Canby had obtained a decisive victory over the rebels at Parula, in New Mexico. The Texas rebels' works had been so invested that after the battle they had but two choices—to surrender or flee to the mountains, where, if they adopted the latter course, they would most assuredly fall into the hands of the Indians.

The news from the Southwest, via Memphis, confirms the report of the capture of Baton Rouge, and the passage of the Union gunboats up the river. General Butler's forces had occupied New Orleans, and an immense amount of cotton had been discovered and seized. The Unionists had held a meeting in that city, which was attended by large numbers of citizens who indulged in the

most enthusiastic expressions of joy at the arrival of the Union troops.

The arrival of the United States steamers *Plumb* and *Ungas* give us the particulars of the capture of the contraband schooners *Arctic* and *Belle*. They were evidently both bound for rebel ports; but claim to have been en route, the former for New York, the latter for Philadelphia. They have been sent to New York for adjudication.

The intelligence gathered from late copies of rebel journals will be found of great interest. The *Norfolk Day Book* of May 3 reports that the rebel Forts Jackson and St. Philip had fallen, and that the rebel General Dumoulin was in New Orleans on parole. The *Petersburg Express* howls "the disheartening run of luck beginning with the defeat of Zollicoffer;" but concludes with the "assurance that out of the reach of the gunboats the Southern soldiers will whip their enemies," be they what they may. The remainder of the intelligence plainly indicates that the most desperate expedients have to be resorted to in order to keep even a little hope alive among the drooping supporters of the failed rebel cause.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was adopted directing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of extending the provisions of the act allowing \$100 bounty to honorably discharged volunteers to volunteers disabled by wounds and discharged. The bill relative to the number of major and brigadier generals was reported back by the Military Committee, with an amendment fixing the number of major generals at thirty instead of twenty, which was adopted. The bill was then laid over, without action as to the number of brigadier generals. A bill was introduced donating lands to States and Territories which provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the arts. A joint resolution to suspend all business under the act to secure to the officers and men employed in the Western Department their pay, bounty, pensions, &c., was introduced by Mr. Wilson and referred. A joint resolution in favor of an exchange of prisoners of war was also referred. The Home-stead and Confiscation bills were discussed an executive session held, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the bill to provide increased revenue from imports, and to pay the interest on the public debt, &c., was passed. Bills indemnifying the people of Kansas for losses and depredations, and for the punishment of treason and the suppression of the rebellion, were introduced and referred. In Committee of the Whole the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed. A motion that the committee rise and that the bill be postponed till the second Monday in December next was lost by a vote of 24 against 41. After some debate the amendments were ordered to be printed. The vote on the passage of the bill will probably be taken to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamer *Hammonia*, from Hamburg on the 26th and Southampton on the 23d ult., arrived at this port last night. Her arrival carries three days later than those previously received. A copy of the news received by this arrival will be found in another column.

The steamer *Northern Light* arrived at this port last evening from Aspinwall, bringing dates from Panama to the 21st ult. and over six hundred thousand dollars in specie. The Pacific Mail steamer *Bogota* had arrived at Panama with dates from Valparaiso to the 2d, Cuzco to the 3d, Calera, 4th; Cobija, 6th; Arica, 7th; Islay, 8th; Chichinas and Pisco, 10th; Callao, 13th; Paita, 16th, and Guayaquil 17th of April. She also brought \$500,000 in specie for England. Ex-President Montt, of Chile, has been impeached for his conduct in the case of Captain Leslie, of the bark *Louisa Braganton*, who carried to England, as prisoners, four Chilean gentlemen, banished from Chile in 1859. The case was soon to be tried, and created considerable excitement. Everything was quiet in Peru. The result of the convocation of the electoral colleges in May was looked for anxiously. The United States Consul in Panama, Col. McKee, celebrated the recent Union victories on the 22d of April, with the co-operation of numerous American citizens. Thirty-four guns were fired by the United States ship *Saranac*, Commander Lamman, on the same day, in honor of the occasion. Joseph Haines, of Tarrytown, N. Y., died at Panama on the 20th of April, at the age of 38 years. The Panama papers report the death of S. M. Samuels, Esq., late proprietor of the *Colonial Standard* and *Jamaica Despatch*. He died in Kingston on the 7th of April last.

The steamer *Shreveport* left St. Louis on the 30th ult. for the Rocky Mountains. She had on board a large number of emigrants from Iowa and Illinois, who intend to form a colony in Washington Territory. The boat will go up the Missouri river as far as Fort Benton.

The secession sympathizers in Kentucky are getting wild over the continued flow of intelligence of Union victories. They are becoming so rampant and obnoxious that it has been found necessary in certain localities to reorganize the Home Guard for the protection of quiet Union citizens.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana regiments, whose terms of service are about to expire, they having been enlisted for one year, will be disbanded by order of the Secretary of War.

The body of Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, who was drowned at Pittsburg Landing, has been found about two miles below Savannah. It was recovered by a negro slave, who will no doubt receive the thousand dollars reward that was offered for it.

The Tammany Society, or *Columbian Order*, met last night in the "Old Wigwag," but transacted no important business. Some new members were initiated into the mysterious rites; but the election of Grand Sachem and the installation have been put off till next month.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. By the usual statement from the Comptroller, it appears that the balance in the treasury on April 30 was \$1,237,305. A resolution from the Councilmen to procure suitable badges, books, batons, maps, &c., for the members of both boards was concurred in. The Board also concurred with the Councilmen in authorizing the issue of an additional sum of \$333,000 of Central Park Improvement Fund stock. Alderman Freer presented a resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to procure a suitable building to be used as a hospital for sick or wounded soldiers. Referred to the committee. The Corporation Counsel sent in a reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the statutes authorize the Common Council to appoint three hundred commissioners of deeds, and adds that there are now, including notaries public, 900 in this city authorized to administer oaths. After passing upon several routine papers the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

A meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. After transacting a small amount of routine business, a lively discussion ensued on the weighty question of adjourning for two days. After debating the question for about thirty minutes, and taking several votes, the motion was carried. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in their adoption of resolutions of condolence and respect in reference to the late Richard P. Compton, who for a number of years had been connected with the city government. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that there is not any money in the public treasury

which can be used for the relief of the families of volunteers now absent at the seat of war. He further stated that the only means by which money could be raised would be by the issue of bonds—a course in direct violation of the law; and, in conclusion, he stated that it was clearly the duty of the general government—as it is in its power—to furnish the requisite relief. The Board then adjourned until the 15th inst.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs met in room No. 8 City Hall yesterday, Alderman Farley in the chair. The resolution of the Board of Aldermen that the unoccupied part of the dispensary corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street be given for the use of wounded soldiers was taken up. Drs. Willard, Parker and Woodward, who had been invited to attend, spoke adversely to the project. They recommended that a more central situation be chosen, and a building be procured with ample accommodation both for out and in door patients. A petition of the same nature, signed by the inhabitants of the ward, was also presented. A sub-committee, consisting of Aldermen Mitchell, Allen and Smith, and Councilmen Orton and Hogan, was appointed to investigate the matter. The resolution of the Board of Councilmen appropriating \$1,000 for the relief of the refugees from Florida, and authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for that amount, was concurred in. The petition of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, requesting the use of the rooms at the corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street, was laid over. The committee then adjourned.

United States Marshal Murray sent a posse of his officers yesterday evening to receive into his custody a batch of State prisoners and witnesses recently arrived at this port as captives of the Union forces.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Mr. Wm. M. Evans summed up, on the part of the government, the argument in the case against the British bark *Empress*, held as a prize. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

In the Supreme Court, general term, yesterday, the case of the saloon waiter girls was postponed until Wednesday, and the Hackley contract argument until Thursday.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 401 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 24 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 15 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, 2 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 91 of the brain and nerves, 3 of the generative organs, 6 of the heart and blood vessels, 136 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 10 of old age, 57 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 5 of premature births, 44 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 22 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 8 of diseases of the urinary organs, 1 unknown, and 13 from violent causes. There were 282 natives of the United States, 5 of England, 81 of Ireland, 4 of Scotland, 27 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

Wall street was a scene of great excitement yesterday, and the amount of business done was enormous. In one session, governments advanced 2 a 2½ per cent, railway stocks from 1 to 3½, 7-30 notes 1, gold & exchange on London 1. Money fell to 4 per cent every where, and deposits were offered to the brokers at 3. We have seldom witnessed so active a movement in the street, or so general a desire to operate. The bank statement shows an increase of \$7,737,100 in deposits, and \$5,319,523 in loans. The specie was down \$12,116, in consequence of the purchases of 7-30 notes from the Sub-Treasurer.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced 600 bales, to go out of the market, on the basis of 5½¢ for middling uplands. The annual election on the Produce Exchange for officers and trustees to serve the ensuing year interfered to some extent with the movements of business. The flour market was less active, and closed rather easier for common and medium grades of State and Western. Wheat was less quiet, while sales were quite limited. Corn was quiet and closed heavy, and at rather easier rates: sales of Western mixed, in store, were made at 56½¢-57½¢, with some lots to arrive on private terms, and at 56¢ for Southern and Jersey yellow. Pork was firm, with sales of new mess at \$12 75 to \$13 57½ (some holders asked \$13), and prime at \$10 50 to \$10 35. Sugar was steady, with sales of about 500 hogsheads, at 5,875 bags Tennessee for delivery, reference to another column it will be seen that the Messrs. Stuart have made some reduction in prices for their refined goods. There was rather more doing in coffee: a cargo of 3,000 bags of Rio was sold on private terms, with 40 bags at 22¢, 25 bags at 21¢, 25 bags at 19¢, and 25 bags Jamaica at p. t. Freight was steady, with moderate engagements.

The Secret Policy of England and France Against the United States Defended.

On the 8th of November last the traitors Mason and Sidel were taken from on board the British mail steamer *Trent* by Captain Wilkes. From that time until the 26th of January, when they were surrendered to Great Britain, the chances of war between this country and England were imminent, and were averted only by the prudence of the President and his Cabinet.

The settlement of the *Trent* affair did not, however, tranquilize the mind of our public in regard to the danger of foreign intervention. Though we never at any time doubted our power to put down the rebellion, we had met with too many evidences of hostility on the part of both England and France from the outbreak of the war not to feel conscious that it would require but a slight pretext to induce them, separately or conjointly, to pick another quarrel with us, so as to afford them a pretext for breaking the blockade. There was but one certain way of avoiding this contingency, and that was to hurry on the operations of the campaign as fast as possible. Under the influence of this conviction General McClellan's plans were pressed into execution at all points. From the 19th of January, when the battle of Mill Spring or Somerset was fought, we won successively by land and water, the following important victories:—Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Bowling Green, Roanoke, Newbern, Port Royal, Fernandina, Brunswick, Cedar Keys, Apalachicola, Jacksonville, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Pittsburg Landing, Huntville, Bridgeport, New Orleans, Fort Mason, Farmington, Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson—all in a period of little more than three months. As the result of this series of extraordinary efforts, unexampled in the history of ancient or modern warfare, the President is now about to issue a proclamation opening the principal ports of the South to the commerce of the world.

We can imagine the feelings of chagrin, mortification and disappointment with which this news will be received by the two governments whose clandestine intrigues and schemes to break up the great American republic imposed this tremendous strain upon the energies of our people. Whatever may be now asserted to the contrary, there can be no doubt of the truth of the avowment that both governments were eagerly desirous to witness the complete alienation of the Northern and Southern States, and with this view lent all the assistance that was possible, without violating their own code of international law, to the rebels. Even before the proclamations recognizing the belligerent rights of the latter were issued, the leading men in both countries, with but few exceptions, did not hesitate to express openly their belief that it would be in their interest

that a final separation should take place between them, seeing the rapid pace at which the United States were outgrowing the European nations in commercial and political importance. It is very well known that the *Trent* affair was regarded in England and France as a most fortunate occurrence, in the expectation that it would afford the two governments a pretext for a violent interference with the blockade. Their hopes in this respect were, as we have said, defeated by the caution and moderation of the President and his Cabinet. The settlement of the difficulty, however, had no effect upon English and French policy in our regard; for, as is now known, our Cabinet had secret intelligence from London and Paris to the effect that if, by the 1st of May, we did not show that it was in our power to put down the rebellion, the two governments intended to make a case for themselves, by which, without infringing their own principles of international law, they would be justified in breaking the blockade. To this determination they were no doubt led by the long inaction of our army after the battle of Manassas; and the Mexican expedition was undertaken in the same conviction of our being powerless to prevent or avenge it. It was not the intention of General McClellan to open the campaign in Virginia until the beginning of April; but in consequence of the information to which we refer he hurried up his plans and began early in March the brilliant series of operations which are now rapidly approaching the consummation of their object—the close of the war, which may be confidently looked for by the 1st of June next. In the meanwhile the proclamation of the President, opening the principal cotton ports, will at once put an extinguisher upon the policy of the two governments which are engaged in this, the most nefarious conspiracy that has ever been entered into against the constitutional rights and power of a friendly nation. No parallel can, in fact, be found for it in history, with the exception of the coalition of the monarchs and despots of Europe against France under the Convention. Nor can any other example be recalled of a voluntary uprising of a whole people to defend their government, such as has been witnessed here, save that furnished by France at the same period, when a million of her sons rushed to arms to resist the invader.

In a few days, as we have already stated, the proclamation of the President, opening the cotton ports, will relieve us from any further apprehensions of foreign interference. No excuse, legal or otherwise, will then be left for it. Though we may open these ports to foreigners, however, we cannot promise them that they will get cotton and tobacco. The rebels may continue to keep them back from them, and there is no law to compel us to aid them in obtaining them. Like us, they must wait until the termination of the war restores trade to its usual channels. And when that comes they will, perhaps, find that the events out of which they hoped to gain so much have only weakened them, whilst they have contributed to render us greater and more powerful than ever. From our troubles have resulted discoveries that have revolutionized the whole system of naval warfare, demonstrated the worthlessness of coast fortifications, and equalized the strength of maritime nations. They will leave us with an army of nearly a million of men—the finest and best equipped soldiers in the world. In this altered condition of things, England may well shrink from risking her North American and West Indian possessions and Spain her rich colony of Cuba, by provoking a quarrel with us. Louis Napoleon, from the recent accounts that reach us, appears to be allowing his ambition to overpower his usual sagacity and caution. Let him take care lest he should find another Moscow in the capital of the Montezumas.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.—In our money article this morning our readers will find the indications of the tremendous excitement in Wall street yesterday, resulting from our recent victories and our brilliant prospects for the future. The stock market was excessively buoyant and the sales were large. United States six per cent bonds rose two and a half per cent during the day, making an advance of ten per cent during the last fortnight. This rise is unprecedented. The seventy-Treasury notes, which it was once considered an act of patriotism to purchase at par, rose yesterday to three and five-eighths per cent premium. All other stocks rose largely, and money was plenty at four per cent. Thus Secretary Chase's financial policy is proven triumphant, and the problem of government finance is solved. We only need the Tax bill now to complete this excellent record. There can be no more opportune moment than this for passing a good tax bill; for the people are full of hope and courage, and jobbers and Jacobins are the only persons who are down in the mouth.

PASS THE TAX BILL.—On the 1st of May the people of Philadelphia began the payment of their yearly State and city taxes. In consequence of the war the taxes are rather larger and the means to pay them rather more scarce than usual; but, so far from exhibiting any hesitancy upon these accounts, the taxpayers turned out in very large numbers, overcrowded the Assessor's office, formed a long line down the street, despite of the rain, and showed every disposition to pay their share of the expenses of the war promptly and without grumbling. Philadelphia is a fair sample of the loyal North, as far as this willingness to pay taxes is concerned. The old habit of ducking about ready roasted, carrying knives and forks, and quacking "Come eat us," is more than realized in our people, who run about with their hands full of money and cry "Come tax us." Will not Congress take the hint?

THURLOW WEED SEEKING ABSOLUTION.—Our foreign correspondence informs us that Thurlow Weed is going to Rome before returning to this country. His design, probably, is to have an interview with his Holiness the Pope, to obtain absolution for past sins of omission and commission—five per cent commission especially—as well as a plenary indulgence for the future. Thus free from sins past, present and future, Lord Thurlow will come back, take charge of the *World*, with Dana; turn out the nincompoops who now conduct that sheet, and proceed to put down the *Tribune* and its jobberies. Poor Greeley already sees the threatening storm and wriggles painfully; but what can he do against Thurlow Weed, Brother Dana and the Pope of Rome?

JACOBUS MASS MEETING.—Is it not time for the friends of Wendell Phillips to call a mass meeting to condole with that pure patriot on the great success of McClellan and his army over the rebels and their Quaker crew?

Approaching Revolutionary Struggles in Europe.

The details of the European news which we publish this morning are of the highest significance. Everywhere among the nations of the Old World we see signs of a coming storm. The revolutionary spirit of the people, which has so long lain dormant, is once more quickening into life, and the crowned heads of Europe may well tremble for the safety of their sceptres and their kingdoms. From England—apart from political evils—the cry comes that terrible want and suffering are felt all through the land. The effects of our civil war are now addressing themselves to the English people in the most practical manner possible. The Thunderer of Printing House square groans in agony, and piteously asks for American cotton. "The myriads," he says, "who a few years ago were reading with tears the tragic tale of negro suffering and wrong little thought that they would one day exchange a sentimental for an actual participation in that story." The results of abolition agitation have now been brought to their own doors. *Illic illos lacrymarum*. The supplies of cotton in English hands are nearly exhausted. Mills are closing on all sides, and thousands of operatives are daily being thrown out of employment. The efforts of benevolence are taxed to their utmost limit, and the unemployed are resorting to the desperate alternative of selling their clothing to purchase food. Worse than this, a new tribe of mendicants is being created; and when the bitter necessities of want and famine shall press the people a little further the aristocracy and cottonocracy must look to themselves. Well may the English press look fearfully at the future, and warn the authorities to apply a remedy before it be too late. If employment be not found for the fifty thousand pauperized English tradesmen, and provision made to counteract the "fearful mass of destitution behind them," the British nation must at once prepare to grapple with the horrors of revolution.

Nor are the prospects in France a whit more cheering. The scarcity of cotton is severely felt throughout the French empire, though not to such an extent as in Great Britain. Many of the French factories have been compelled to close, and large numbers of their operatives have been thrown upon their own resources. Revolutionary processions have become somewhat frequent, and nothing but the vigilance of the police has prevented more serious outbreaks. In the meantime the finances of the empire are anything but flourishing; and, to add to the embarrassments of the government, as well as of the people, we now learn that the severe frosts in Lower Burgundy have destroyed the magnificent vine crops with which the country was covered. This unexpected event will not tend to mitigate the sufferings of the laboring classes, but rather to increase their irritation and render them susceptible to the revolutionary influences which are at work everywhere around them.

The other continental nations are all struggling with difficulties no less dangerous and threatening. Popular agitation for cheap food and fuller liberty has never been so unanimous at any time in Europe. From all the indications of the European press it is evident that the revolutionary spirit is once more about to walk abroad in all its majesty and terror. As yet we hear but the ominous mutterings of the distant thunder. Presently the tempest will rage in its fury, and its course be marked by the overthrow of empires and of thrones. The revolutionary fire has long slumbered in France; but it is plain that the people are being again imbued with the old spirit that has previously convulsed all Europe. The agitation which exists amongst the students and the laboring classes, their street processions and the clamor of the latter for employment, and for the haste of the government to find it for them, are all highly significant facts. In Spain, Italy, Germany, Hungary, and even in Russia, we also see daily evidences of the impatience of the masses, and of their desire to deliver themselves from the grip of their oppressors. Open revolution has not yet spread to England, inasmuch as the whole attention of that nation was recently engrossed by the prospect of a war with the United States; but in the natural course of events she must be drawn into the general struggle. Thus we see that Europe is on the very brink of a political convulsion that may long deluge the continent with blood. And this is very natural. No great people can be precipitated into a conflict like that in which we are engaged—for the preservation of national existence, right, liberty, and all the glories that surround nationality—without all the other nations of the civilized world being seriously affected by the contest. The insurrection in this country was designed to break up democracy and pave the way for absolute despotism. These were the views of the Southern politicians, and they are now beginning to be understood in Europe. The attempts of the monarchical governments and the aristocratic press to frown down and write down the cause of democracy and our national unity have entirely failed. But their efforts in favor of absolutism and against free government have enlightened the people whom they govern so unjustly as to their true aim and designs, as well as to the motives which govern them. The progress of our arms is watched with eager interest by the people of Europe who aspire to be free; and when they find that we are so steadily and rapidly vindicating our national liberties they will take heart and strike for themselves. Our first Revolution of 1776 preceded and was the cause of the great French Revolution; and the symptoms now indicate that the present struggle for the salvation of the republic is only the precursor of revolutions throughout Europe in behalf of the rights and enfranchisement of the oppressed, and that democratic principles will again be placed in the ascendant there.

There can be no doubt, if our well founded forebodings be verified, that the trained soldiers of America will have an important part to play in such a conflict. Here we have an immense army or real fighting men—armed, equipped and provided in the most perfect manner possible. This army is composed of almost every nationality. Its ranks are crowded with Irish, Germans, French, Hungarians, Poles and Italians, and nearly all of these men treasure up wrongs—wrongs against their individual nationalities—to be avenged when the opportunity comes. The officers who direct this army are unsurpassed in any military service in the world. To instance a few of our foreign leaders we need only mention Sigel—a gallant and distinguished son of Germany—Schleswig Osterhaus, Abboth and many others.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF ENGLAND.—The French press are congratulating England upon the narrow escape she had from a war with this country on account of the *Trent* affair, and ask what would have become of the four vessels which composed the English navy if opposed to our iron-clad gunboats and batteriest The English journals used to boast that if war was declared the Warrior would cross the Atlantic, anchor between this city and Hoboken, and lay us under contribution. If the Warrior could ever have crossed here, our Monitors, Naugatucks and Galenas would have sent her to the bottom; for we could have had Monitors then if necessity required it. It was well for England, therefore, that she concluded to take two poor rebels for her pains and back down, after all her bluster.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO GREELEY AND HIS NIGGER BRIGADE.—We advise Brigadier General Greeley to grease the machinery of his Eagle Gun Manufactory, put on a full head of steam, hurry up the tailors who are making his red trousers, and get his nigger brigade into the field. He must make quick work of it, or the war will be over, while his courage is cooling.

Our Irish officers are numerous and brave, and besides these we have two French princes in this army, who may soon be called upon to prove their devotion to democracy on the battle field. This immense host—both officers and men—is now being trained in the school of practical war, and in the principles of democratic government and policy, and in less than two years they will all be thoroughly educated in the science of arms and fit to cope with the armies of the world. Thus, when the time for the regeneration of the enchained nations of Europe shall have arrived, there will be no want of brilliant and distinguished officers to head the armies of liberation and to lead them on to victory.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the aristocratic governments of Europe, backed by the efforts of a press devoted to the interests of the privileged classes only, should endeavor to foment an idea that the reconstruction of the Union is impossible. The very spirit of aristocratic hostility evoked by this rebellion, and by the onward course of the Union arms from battle to battle and from victory to victory, will only tend to establish the awakening ideas of the people of England and France that this Union, one and inseparable, shall stand, a lasting monument against tyranny and oppression. Let the governments of the Old World look well to their accounts with the people, and do justice by their subjects without delay; for the heaven of revolution is at work, and no man can say how soon the governed may call upon their rulers to surrender the trust they have so long abused.

THE PLUNDERERS AND PATRIOTS.—The plunderers at Washington—which is but another name for politicians in these times—headed by Wilson and Sumner, with Lovejoy and Hickman at their tail, are still busy abusing our generals and those patriots who are putting down the rebellion and saving the country. While our soldiers and our generals are rapidly forcing Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators to the wall, the plunderers seem to have but little else to do but denounce them. Since Sumner saw fit to traduce General Halleck for his labors in the West, he will soon, no doubt, have an opportunity to attack McClellan for occupying Richmond, and thus defeating the plans of the plunderers and jobbers.

The followers and partisans of those agitators, and those of any other clique, had better do all they have to do in that line at once, for the tables will soon be turned upon them. The war will soon be at an end, and then those who have been of real service to the country—the men who have fought our battles, planned and won our victories—will be the governing power of the nation. The plunderers, jobbers and their defenders will then have to give way to the rule of the patriots and heroes of the war. Like the rebels, they will have to subside and "skedaddle" to make room for the true and patriotic men who have been serving their country while the plunderers have been robbing and trying to destroy it.

WILL THE REBELS FIGHT?—The general subject of discussion now is whether the rebels will fight. They ran away from Fort Henry, from Fort Donelson, from Bowling Green, from New Madrid, from Island No. 10, from Manassas, from New Orleans, and now they have "skedaddled" from Yorktown. Perhaps the Yorktown refugees have an idea of fighting McDowell or Banks; but they seem dreadfully frightened at McClellan. The nigger brigade, led by Generals Sumner and Wilson, of the Senate, and Lovejoy and Hickman, of the House, is the only rebel legion which shows the least pluck. They attack McClellan furiously enough, to be sure; but they fight only with the tongue, like women, and do harm to nothing but the King's English. Wilson was once the colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, and then one of McClellan's staff; but he never could be persuaded to go where any fighting was to be done. Sumner has a great dread of villainous saltpetre, and prefers backbiting to fighting. Lovejoy once made up his mind to whip England, single handed, but finally concluded to leave it to his infant sons and their posterity. Hickman was always ready to fight the Chevalier Wilkoff with resolutions, and showed his bravery by slandering Mrs. Lincoln. So, on the whole, the prospects of a fight with the nigger brigade are as small as those of a fair battle with the rebels.

THE FRENCH AND MEXICAN EXPEDITION.—The news from Mexico and from Paris in regard to Mexico is very peculiar, interesting and important. England and Spain have become frightened and have withdrawn from the Mexican imbroglio. With our Monroe doctrine, backed by the immense army and navy we shall have at the conclusion of this war, England, with her navy of four ships, trembled for Canada, and Spain, with her no navy, trembled for Cuba. Napoleon, however, has determined to play the hand alone, conquer Mexico and erect a monarchy. He has no Canada or Cuba to care for; but France may yet find in Mexico a second Moscow. Our civil war will soon be ended, and then the French troops must leave Mexico, or we will kick them out. The American people have the power to sweep all vestiges of European monarchies from this continent, and will never allow France to possess Mexico and re-establish institutions alien and even hostile to this country. Therefore if Napoleon persists in his rash determination we may be at war with France before three months are over, in spite of the traditional cordiality between the people of the two countries.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF ENGLAND.—The French press are congratulating England upon the narrow escape she had from a war with this country on account of the *Trent* affair, and ask what would have become of the four vessels which composed the English navy if opposed to our iron-clad gunboats and batteriest The English journals used to boast that if war was declared the Warrior would cross the Atlantic, anchor between this city and Hoboken, and lay us under contribution. If the Warrior could ever have crossed here, our Monitors, Naugatucks and Galenas would have sent her to the bottom; for we could have had Monitors then if necessity required it. It was well for England, therefore, that she concluded to take two poor rebels for her pains and back down, after all her bluster.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO GREELEY AND HIS NIGGER BRIGADE.—We advise Brigadier General Greeley to grease the machinery of his Eagle Gun Manufactory, put on a full head of steam, hurry up the tailors who are making his red trousers, and get his nigger brigade into the field. He must make quick work of it, or the war will be over, while his courage is cooling.